

# RESERVE COPY PATENT SPECIFICATION

816.923



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International Classification:—C07d, C08g.

## COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

### Process for the production of Basic N,N'-Diepoxides

We, **FARBENFABRIKEN BAYER AKTIEN-GESELLSCHAFT**, of **Leverkusen-Bayerwerk**, (phenyl) methane is mentioned in the specification as being a suitable secondary amino bi-

#### SPECIFICATION NO. 816,923

The inventors of this invention in the sense of being the actual devisers thereof within the meaning of Section 16 of the Patents Act, 1949, are Gunter Frank, of 25 Kaiserstrasse, Leverkusen, Germany, Richard Wegler, of 2 Auf dem Forst, Leverkusen, Germany, and Walter Krauss, of 3 Hahnenweg, Köln-Stammheim, Germany, all German citizens.

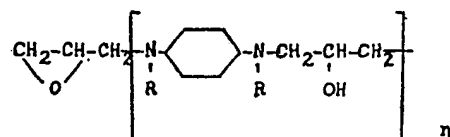
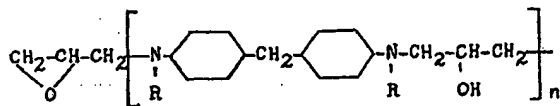
THE PATENT OFFICE,  
15th September, 1959

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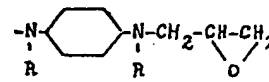
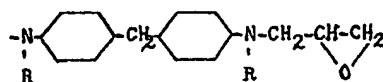
25 its functional groups being a secondary amino group and the other functional group being either a secondary amine group or a hydroxyl group, is reacted with two mols of epichlorohydrin and its equivalent of alkali to form a compound which is stated in the specification  
30 to be a diepoxide. Bis-4,4-(N-methylamino-

4,4'-di-(mono-alkylamino) derivative of a 55 diphenyl methane.

The basic N,N'-diepoxides produced by the process of the present invention have the general formulae



and



in which each R represents an alkyl radical and in which  $n$  is zero or a whole number. It is also possible for one or both methane

65 hydrogen atoms of any of the diphenyl methane groups to be replaced by an alkyl radical or by a cycloalkyl radical. The length of the chain



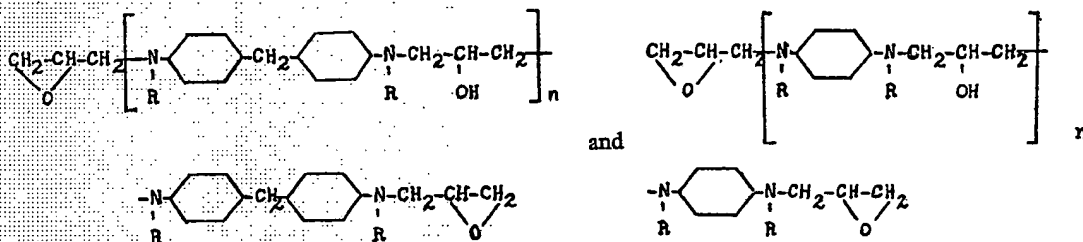
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## COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

### Process for the production of Basic N,N'-Diepoxides

The basic N,N'-diepoxides produced by the process of the present invention have the general formulae



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non-basic diepoxides are used. This renders possible the production of cold-hardening coatings or bonding layers and also laminated masses.

Moreover, substantial advantages are obtained when novolaks which are not self-hardening are used for the hardening process.

Whereas non-basic diepoxides react only to a comparatively small extent with novolaks, or only after the addition of a catalyst with a strongly alkaline action, basic diepoxides when heated produce satisfactory hardening even without a catalyst, owing to their natural basic nature. If it is desired further to accelerate the reaction, it is possible to add more strongly basic mono- or diepoxides, which can be obtained, for example, from aliphatic primary or secondary amines. A relatively large addition of monoepoxide compounds causes the formation of predominantly linear addition products which are not cross-linked.

It was surprising that the basic aromatic  $N,N'$ -diepoxides could be obtained on a technical scale in such excellent yields (95—98%), since it is known that the basic aromatic monoepoxides are obtained only in a yield of approximately 70—75% (Journal Chemical Society 1950, 893). The basic diepoxides which are obtainable by the process of the invention

can also be hardened in admixture with any desired other diepoxides.

The following examples further illustrate the invention.

#### EXAMPLE 1.

1582 Gram (=7 mols) of 4,4'-di-(mono-methylamino)-diphenyl methane are dissolved in 1.4 litres of benzene. The mixture is boiled and 1400 grams of epichlorhydrin are added dropwise at the boiling point over a period of 2—2½ hours while stirring. The mixture is heated for a further 15 hours while stirring, cooled to 20° C., and 2.1 litres of 44% sodium hydroxide solution are added dropwise over a period of 2 hours. The temperature is not allowed to exceed 30° C. After addition of the sodium hydroxide solution the mixture is stirred vigorously for 15 hours at room temperature and such an amount of water is added that the precipitated sodium chloride just redissolves (1.5 litres); the resulting mixture is allowed to settle, and the layers formed are separated. The benzene solution is briefly dried with solid potassium hydroxide and the benzene is distilled off. The last traces of solvent are removed under high vacuum. A resin is obtained which is still liquid and light brown in colour. Yield: 2322 grams=98% of the theoretical.

Analysis for  $C_{21}H_{22}O_2N_2$

Calculated: C 74.55% H 7.69% N 8.28% O 9.46%

Found: C 74.40% H 7.91% N 8.00% O 9.40%

#### EXAMPLE 2.

226 Grams (=1 mol) of 4,4'-di-(mono-methylamino)-diphenyl methane are dissolved in 300 cc. of benzene and heated to boiling point. 139 Grams of epichlorhydrin (=1.5 mol) are added dropwise over a period of 15 minutes, and the mixture is heated for a further 15 hours and cooled to 20° C. 225 Cc. of 44% sodium hydroxide solution are added dropwise over a period of about 30 minutes, stirring is then continued for 15 hours and finally such an amount of water is added that the precipitated sodium chloride redissolves (100 cc.). The layers are separated, the benzene layer is briefly dried with potassium hydroxide, and the benzene is distilled off, leaving a light-coloured clear resin. Yield: 372 grams=87% of the theoretical; softening point: 33—36° C.

Analysis for  $C_{35}H_{38}O_3N_4$

Calculated: C 75.48% H 7.74% O 7.74% N 9.03%

Found: C 75.15% H 7.87% O 7.60% N 9.35%

#### EXAMPLE 3.

226 Grams (=1 mol) of 4,4'-di-(mono-methylamino)-diphenyl-methane are heated to boiling point in 200 cc. of benzene. 111 Grams (=1.2 mol) of epichlorhydrin are added over a period of 15 minutes and the mixture is stirred for 15 hours. It is then cooled to 20° C., another 200 cc. of benzene are added, and 180 cc. of 44% sodium hydroxide solution are introduced dropwise over a period of 15 minutes. The mixture is stirred for 15 hours at room temperature. 100 cc. of water are added and the layers are separated. The benzene solution is briefly dried with caustic potash and the benzene is distilled off, leaving a clear brown resin. Yield: 270 grams=92% of the theoretical.

Analysis for  $C_{63}H_{114}O_6N_{10}$

Calculated: C 76.12% H 7.77% O 6.54% N 9.54%

Found: C 76.30% H 7.95% O 6.61% N 9.28%

## EXAMPLE 4.

762 Grams (3 mols) of 4,4'-di-(mono-ethyl-amino)-diphenyl methane are dissolved in 600 cc. of benzene and heated to boiling point. 600 Grams of epichlorhydrin are added dropwise and the mixture heated for about 15 hours under reflux. The resulting mixture is then cooled to 20—25° C. and 900 cc. of 40% sodium hydroxide solution are added dropwise.

Stirring is continued for 15 hours, 600 cc. of water are admixed, and the benzene layer is isolated and is filtered in the presence of carbon. The solvent is distilled off, finally under high vacuum, with a bath temperature of 100° C. 1002 Grams = 91% of a brown liquid resin are left.

Molecular weight: found 425, calculated 366.

Analysis: for  $C_{23}H_{30}O_2N_2$

Calculated: C 73.40% H 8.19% O 8.74% N 7.65%  
C 75.20% H 8.10% O 8.64% N 7.60%

## EXAMPLE 5.

136 Grams ( $\frac{1}{2}$  mol) of 1,4-di-(mono-cyclo-hexylamino)-benzene are dissolved in 200 cc. of methanol and heated to boiling point. While the solution is boiling, 100 grams of epichlorhydrin are added dropwise, the solution is heated for 5 hours under reflux, the alcohol is distilled off, 200 cc. of benzene are added and

130 cc. of 40% sodium hydroxide solution are introduced dropwise at 20—25° C. The mixture is stirred for a further 12 hours, 100 cc. of water are added, and the benzene layer is isolated. After filtration of this layer through carbon, the solvent is distilled off, and there remain 159 grams = 83% of the theoretical of a brown resin.

Analysis for  $C_{24}H_{38}O_2N_2$

Calculated: C 75.00% H 9.37% O 8.33% N 7.29%  
Found: C 74.82% H 7.1% O 8.03% N 7.2%

## WHAT WE CLAIM IS:—

1. A process for the production of basic diepoxides which have terminal nitrogen atoms each carrying one epoxy propane group, which comprises reacting a secondary 4,4'-di-(mono-alkylamino) derivative of a diphenyl methane, or a secondary 4,4'-di-(mono-cyclo-alkylamino) derivative of a diphenyl methane, with more than 1 mol of epichlorhydrin or of a glycerine dichlorhydrin per mol of the derivative of a diphenyl methane, and converting the resulting di-(hydroxy-chloropropyl)-amine into the basic diepoxide by the action of an aqueous solution of an alkali at a temperature not exceeding 30° C.

2. A process as claimed in claim 1, wherein 4,4'-di-(mono-methylamino) diphenyl methane is reacted with more than 1 mol of epichlorhydrin per mol of the (mono-methylamino) diphenyl methane, and the reaction product formed is converted into the basic epoxide by the action of an aqueous solution of an alkali at a temperature not exceeding 30° C.

3. A process as claimed in claim 1 or 2, wherein the reaction with the chlorhydrin is carried out in the presence of a solvent.

4. A modification of the process claimed in claim 1, wherein a secondary 1,4-di-(mono-alkylamino) or 1,4-di-(mono-cyclo-alkylamino) derivative of benzene is used in place of the

4,4'-di-(mono-alkylamino) derivative of a diphenyl methane.

5. A process as claimed in claim 4, wherein the reaction with the chlorhydrin is carried out in the presence of a solvent.

6. A process for the production of basic epoxides which have terminal nitrogen atoms each carrying one epoxy propane group, substantially as described with reference to any of Examples 1—4.

7. A process for the production of basic epoxides which have terminal nitrogen atoms each carrying one epoxy propane group, substantially as described with reference to Example 5.

8. Basic epoxides which have terminal nitrogen atoms each carrying one epoxy propane group, whenever produced by the process claimed in claim 1, 2, 3 or 6.

9. Basic epoxides which have terminal nitrogen atoms each carrying one epoxy propane group, whenever produced by the process claimed in claim 4, 5 or 7.

ELKINGTON AND FIFE,

Consulting Chemists and Chartered

Patent Agents,

Bank Chambers, 329, High Holborn,

London, W.C.1.

Agents for the Applicants.